Citation 2 (JP S63-14724A)

SPECIFICATION

TITLE OF INVENTION

Prazosin Formulation

CLAIMS

A prazosin formulation containing crystalline prazosin and an enteric base (excluding acrylic resin).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a novel prazosin formulation.

Prazosin exhibits activity against a circulatory system, namely, an activity of dilating peripheral vessels to reduce peripheral resistance and to lower blood pressure. Prazosin is usually used in the hydrochloride form to treat hypertension. A therapeutic effect of a drug which acts against a circulatory system is closely related to its blood level. However, when a prazosin hydrochloride aqueous solution (2mg/100ml) is orally administered to a human, the maximum blood level (Cmax) is known to be 21.lng/ml, and the time to reach the maximum blood level (Tmax) is known to be 1.2 hr. Prazosin hydrochloride is a water-insoluble drug, and requires water of 10L or more to be dissolved (at 20°C). JP 60-4188A shows that there are a plurality of crystal forms of prazosin hydrochloride. Namely, they are α -, β -, γ -forms, and an anhydrous form which contain water in an amount of about 1.5% or less, and a hydrate form which contains water in an amount of 4% or

more, as well as prazosin hydrochloride methanolate. Further, the patent document shows that, among the crystal forms, only the α -form which has a relatively high solubility can be used for preparing an ordinary tablet or an injection, since the other crystal forms have a problem relating to solubility and so on. However, the α -form gradually adsorbs moisture to change into the hydrate form which is stable and has a low solubility. Thus, the formulation has a problem that the formulation cannot maintain the good solubility of prazosin hydrochloride.

The present inventor conducted a study to develop a formulation showing enhanced solubility and improved bioavailability of prazosin, and found that a prazosin formulation showing good solubility can be obtained by compounding prazosin and a certain type of base in the formuoation (see Japanese applications S60-61935 and S60-65060). Additionally, as a result of a further study, the present inventors surprisingly found that a prazosin formulation having solubility of prazosin which is better than that of the α -form of prazosin hydrochloride can be obtained by compounding crystalline prazosin, e.g. its hydrochloride, with a certain type of enteric base, regardless of the kind of the crystal form of prazosin used.

The present invention relates to a prazosin formulation containing crystalline prazosin and an enteric base (excluding acrylic resin).

The prazosin formulation of the present invention is characterized in that the formulation shows a high dissolution rate of prazosin, good absorption of prazosin from gastrointestinal tract, a large area under the blood

concentration-time curve (AUC), and improved bioavailability.

Preferably, prazosin is used as its hydrochloride. However, prazosin may be used as its inorganic acid salt such as hydrobromide or hydroiodie, or as a free base. If prazosin hydrochloride is used, the hydrochloride may be in any crystal form such as α -, β -, or γ -form, or may be a mixture of two or more of these forms. These salts and crystal forms are preferably used as fine powder having a average diameter of 100μ or less, especially of $30\,\mu$ or less. Crystalline prazosin and noncrystalline prazosin differ in their X-ray diffraction pattern and thermal behavior. Accordingly, these can be differentiated from each other by use of X-ray diffraction pattern or thermal analysis.

Fine powder of prazosin hydrochloride can be obtained by frictionally pulverizing crystalline prazosin hydrochloride using a ball mill, a jet mill, a vibratory ball mill, or a grinder. In pulverizing, it is possible to reduce adhesion or agglomeration of the generated powder, by use of, for example, calcium lactate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose, microcrystalline cellulose, or talc.

The enteric base which can be used in the present invention is a macromolecule substance which can form a film in an organic solvent, and which is pH dependent; the macromolecule is usually water-insoluble but can be dissolved at a pH of 4.5 or more. Examples of the macromolecule substance include, for example, shellac, cellulose acetate phthalate, hydroxypropyl methylcellulose phthalate (HPMCP, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical CO.,

Ltd.), hydroxyproply methylcellulose acetate succinate (HPMCAS, manufactured by Shin-Etsu Chemical CO., Ltd.), and carboxymethylethylcellulose (CMEC, manufactured by Freund Corporation).

In preparing the formulation of the present invention, for example, an enteric base is processed to a powder or solution, to be added to a fine powder of prazosin hydrochloride, and mixed. During the preparation, a nonionic surfactant, an excipient, an disintegrant, a colorant, a corrigent, a flavoring agent, etc. can be added, as appropriate. The mixing can be carried out by use of a mortar, a V-shape mixer, a cone mixer, etc, in accordance with conventional methods. If prazosin and an enteric base are mixed and ground for a long time to produce a prazosin formulation, the dissolution of prazosin from the formulation tends to enhance, and the blood level of prazosin tends to be sustained.

The compounding ratio of prazosin to an enteric base is 1:0.05-50, and preferably, 1:0.1-20, by weight. If a compounding rate of an enteric base is lower than these ratios, the base interacts with prazosin so weakly that solubility and bioavailability of prazosin will not be sufficiently enhanced. Further, even when the compounding ratio is higher than those ratios stated above, no special effect can be obtained. The higher compounding ratio is economically disadvantageous since the amount of an enteric base is increased.

Thus obtained mixture can be used as it is.

Alternatively, a binder, a disintegrant, a lubricant, etc.
can be added to the mixture to produce fine granules,

granules, hard capsules, tablets, and so on.

As an excipient, for example, lactose, saccharose, sucrose, crystalline cellulose, starch, etc. are preferable. Additionally, as a binder, hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, methylcellulose, gum acacia, etc. are preferable. When preparing fine granules and granules, a binder is preferably added in solution or powder form, and granulated. As for a granulation method, extrusion granulation, crushing granulation, dry granulation, TENDO (rolling) granulation, spray granulation, fluid bed granulation, etc. can be used.

The formulation of the present invention enables prompt increase in the blood level of prazosin, large AUC of prazosin, and a significantly improved bioavilability of prazosin.

The term "part" used in the following examples means a part by weight.

Example 1

Prazosin hydrochloride (anhydrous) 1 part
Carboxymethylethylellulose 10 parts
Lactose 81 parts
Crystalline cellulose 6 parts

The components referred to above were placed in a vertical granulator (Fuji Industrial company) to produce a mixed powder. To this powder, 40 parts of a 5% hydroxypropylcellulose aqueous solution was added, mixed, and granulated, before drying. As a result, granules were obtained.

Example 2

Prazosin hydrochloride (anhydrous) 1 part
Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate 5 parts
Tween 80 0.25 parts
Lactose 86 parts
Crystalline cellulose 6 parts

These components were processed, as in Example 1, to produce a mixed powder. To this powder, 40 parts of a 5% hydroxypropylmethylcellulose aqueous solution was added, mixed, and granulated, before drying. As a result, granules were obtained.

Example 3

Prazosin hydrochloride (anhydrous) 1 part
Lactose 83 parts
Crystalline cellulose 6 parts

These components were placed in a mixer to produce a mixed powder. To this powder, 10 parts of a hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate solution in ethanol was added, mixed, and granuled, before drying. As a result, granules were obtained.

Comparative example

Prazosin hydrochloride (anhydrous) 1 part
Lactose 90 parts
Crystalline cellulose 4 parts
Carbosymethylcellulose 3 parts

To a mixed powder of these components, 40 parts of a 5% hydroxypropylcellulose aqueous solution was added, mixed,

and granulated using an extrusion granulator, before drying. As a result, granules were obtained.

Test example 1

Dissolution tests were conducted using the formulations of the present invention, the formulation of the comparative example, and crystal of prazosin hydrochloride. As the crystal, the α -form having an average diameter less than 20m was used. 20mg of the crystal was filled into each of No. 2 capsules, and the capsules were used for the test. Further, the granules obtained in Examples 1, 2 or 3, or in the comparative example were sieved using a sieve of 32 mesh, and about 200 mg of the resulting powder was filled into each of No. 2 capsules, to produce hard capsules containing prazosin hydrochloride in an amount of 2mg per capsule. capsules obtained using the formulations of Examples 1, 2, and 3, and the comparative example were designated as formulations A, B, and C and comparative formulation P, respectively.

The dissolution test was conducted in accordance with "dissolution test method/No. 2 method (rotating paddle method)" described in Japanese Pharmacopoeia 10. Namely, to a vessel, 200 ml of a JP No. 2 solution and a sample in such an amount that corresponds to 20 mg of prazosin hydrochloride, the resultant mixture was stirred with a stirring blade, and maintained at 37°C. The amount of prazosin hydrochloride dissoluted from the sample was determined at certain time points using UV absorbance method. The results are shown in Table 1. It can be recognized from the table that dissolution from the

formumations A, B, and C of the present invention was faster than that from the comparative formulation P and the crystal, and that the amounts of prazosin dissoluted from the formulations of the present invention were large.

Table 1

Time (min)		Dissolution	amount	(ug/ml)	
. ,	Formulation A present invention	Formulation B present invention	Formulation C present invention	Comparative formulation P	α-form
5	86	59	79	39	21
10	84	61	74	39	23
30	84	61	73	34	29
60	81	60	71	35	33

Test example 2

The formulation A or B, or the comparative formulation P was orally administered to a beagle having a body weight of about 10kg in such an amount that corresponds to 2mg of prazosin hydrochloride per body, and the blood levels of the drug (ng/ml) were determined by use of HPLC method. The results are shown in Table 2. From the results, it can be recognized that prazosin blood levels obtained when administering the formulation A or B of the present invention were increased very promptly as compared with the case where the comparative sample P was administered, and that the formulations A and B showed high blood levels of the drug.

Table 2

Time	Blood Level (ng/ml)					
	Formulation A present invention	Formulation B present invention	Formulation C present invention			
1	7.3	5.8	0.6			
2	10.2	8.8	4.1			
3	8.4	9.2	7.3			
4	6.5	8.1	6.4			
6	5.4	5.0	5.8			

Note: all values are represented as mean (n=3)

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①特許出願公開

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◎発明の名称 プラゾシン製剤

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発明の名称

プラゾシン製剤

特許請求の範囲

結晶状のプラゾシンと腸溶性器剤(ただしア クリル酸系樹脂を除く)とを含有することを特 徴とするプラゾシン製剤。

発明の評離な説明

本第明は新規なプラゾシン製剤を関する。

プラゾンンは、循環数系に対する作用、すなわち末梢血管を拡張し、末梢抵抗を減少させて血圧を降下させる作用を有し、通常は塩酸塩として高血圧症の治療に用いられている。循環器系に作用する薬物の治療効果は血中濃度と密接に関係するが、塩酸プラゾシン水溶液(2 90 / 1 0 0 ml)を人に経口投与したときの最高血中濃度(C nax)は 2 1, 1 n g / nl、 最高血中濃度野連時間(T nax)は 1 2 時間といわれてい

本発明者らは、プラゾシンの溶解性を高め、 生物学的利用率が改善された製剤を開発するための研究を進めた結果、プラブシンを特定の基 剤と配合することにより、溶解性の良好な製剤 が得られることを見出した(特顯昭60〜61 935号及び同60〜65060号各明細書金

特際報63-14724(2)

煎)。そしてさらに研究を進めた結果、意外にも 結晶状のブラゾシンを例えば塩酸塩として特定 の腸溶性基剤と配合することにより、結晶形の 如何にかかわらず溶解性が塩酸ブラゾシンのα 体よりも良好な製剤が得られることを見出した。

本発明は、結晶状のブラゾシンと筋器性基剤 (ただしアクリル酸系樹脂を除く)とを含有することを特徴とするブラゾシン製剤である。

本発明のプラゾシン製剤の特色は、製剤からのプラゾシンの溶出率が高く、消化管からの吸収も良好となり、血中機度一時間推練下面積(AUC)が大きく、生物学的利用率が改善されることにある。

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塩酸ブラゾシン量級粉末に、腸溶性基剤を粉末 又は溶液にして添加して混合する。この際、必 要に応じて非イオン性界面活性剤、緩形剤、崩 薬剤、着色剤、頻味剤、燥臭期等を緩加するこ とができる。混合は常法により乳鉢、∨返認合 機、コーンミキサー等を用いて行う。なおブラ ゾシンと腸溶性薬剤を爰時間混合粉砕すると、 髪剤からのブラゾシンの溶解性の増大とともに 血中濃度が特続する傾向が得られる。

プラブシンと陽番性基剤の配合比は重量で1 : 0.05~50、好ましくは1:0.1~20で ある。腸密性薬剤の配合比がこれより低いとプ ラゾシンとの相互作用が弱く、溶解性の増大及 び生物学的利用率の向上が充分でない。また配 合比がこれより高くても格別の効果は得られず、 使用量が増大するため経済的に不利である。

こうして得られた混合物をそのまま又は結合 剤、崩瘍剤、潜沢剤等を振加して常法により細 粒剤、顆粒剤、硬カブセル剤、農剤等にするこ とができる。 x 線図折像及び熱的挙動が異なつている。した がつてx 線回折及び熱分析によつて両者を区別 することができる。

塩壁ブラゾシン酸網粉末は、結晶状塩酸ブラ グシンをポールミル、ジエツトミル、振動ポー ルミル、揺潰機などを用いて摩擦粉砕して得る ことができる。粉砕するは難しては、例えば乳 酸カルシウム、ヒドロキシブロピルメテルセル ロース、酸結晶セルロース、タルグ等を加える と、付着、頻集を減少させることができる。

本発明に用いられる異常性基別は、有機審維から皮膜を形成する性質を有し、水に不溶であるが pH 4.5 以上で溶解する pH 依存性の高分子物質であり、例えばシエラック、酢酸フォル酸セルロース、ヒドロキシブロビルメチルセルロースフタレート(HPMCP、信越化学社製品)、とドロキンプロビルメチルセルロースでもテートサクシネート(HPMCAS、信越化学社製品)、カルボキシメチルエチルセルロース(CMEC、フロイント産業社製品)等があげられる。

本発明の製剤を製造するに際しては、例えば、 -- 4 --

観彩剤としては、例えば乳糖、白糖、ぶどう糖、糖品セルロース、 散粉等が好ましい。また 結合剤としてはヒドロキンプロビルセルロース、 ヒドロキシプロビルメテルセルロース、 メテル セルロース、 アラビアゴム等が好ましい。 締殺 及び顆粒剤を製造する場合は、結合剤を移放 及び顆粒剤と製造する場合は、結合剤を移放 及は粉末として繊加し造粒法、酸砕造粒法、乾式 造粒法、転動造粒法、咳霧脂粒法、洗動造粒法 等が用いられる。

本発明の製剤は、血中機度の立上りがす早く、 AUC は大となり、生物学的利用率が著しく改善 できる。 下記例中の部は重量部を産味する。

実施例 1

塩酸プラゾシン(無水体) 1 部 カルボキシメテルエチルセルロース 1 D 部 乳糖 8 1 部

お品セルロース 6

前記の成分をパーチカルグラニユレータ(富 土職業)に入れて高合粉末とした。この粉末に 5%とドロキシブロビルセルロース水溶液 4 0 部を加えて練合し、造粒したのち乾燥して顆粒 を得た。

夹炼例 2

塩酸プラゾシン(無水体) 1 部 ヒドロキシプロビルメチル セルロースフタレート 5 部 ツイーン8 B D. 2 5 都 乳類 8 6 部 結晶セルロース 6 部

前記の成分を実施例1と同様にして混合粉末とした。この粉末は5%ヒドロキンプロピルメチルセルロース水再散40部を加えて練合し、

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結晶を用いて溶出試験を行つた。結晶としては 平均粒子後20 A以下のα体結晶2 物を2 号カ プセルに充填したものを用いた。また実施例1、 2、 3 で得た顆粒及び比較例で得た顆粒を3 2 メッシュの衛で締退したのち約200 叫ずつ2 号カブセルに充填し、1 カブセル中塩酸プラグ シン2 吻を含む硬カブセル剤を造り、本発明製 剂 A、 B、 C 及び比較製剤 P とした。

商出試験は日局10「審出試験法・第2法(回転パドル法)」に準じて行つた。すなわち容 器に日局第2歳200㎡及び塩糜プラゾシンと して20号相当量の試料を入れ、37℃に保ち ながら提择真を用いて200 гpm で撹拌し、経 時的に海出してきた塩酸プラゾシン量をUV 吸 光度はより求めた。その結果を第1表に示す。 本発明製剤 A、B、Cからの溶出は、比較製剤 P及び結晶からの溶出に比べて速やかで、溶出 量も多いことが知られる。 造粒したのち乾燥して顆粒を得た。

突胎例 3

塩酸ブラゾシン(無水体)

1部

丞 始

6 部

8 3 辭

精晶セルロース

台部

前記の成分を混合機に入れて混合粉末とした。 この粉末にエタノールに溶解したヒドロキップ コピルメチルセルロースフタレート10部を加 えて練合し、造粒したのち乾燥して顆粒を得た。 比較例

塩酸プラゾシン(無水体)

178

乳糖

9 0 郑

結晶セルロース

4 都

カルボキシメチルセルロース

3部 シブロ

前配の成分の混合粉末に5%ヒドロキシブロビルセルロース水溶散 40 部を加えて練合し、 押出し進程機で造粒したのも乾燥して頻粒を得た。

試験何;

本発明の製剤、比較製剤及び塩酸プラゾシン

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時間	溶出量(μg/nt)						
(分)	本発明製剤	本発明製剤 B	本発明製剤 C	比較製剤 P	α 体		
5	8.6	5.9	79	39	21		
1 0	8.4	61	7 4	39	23		
50	8.4	61	7 8	3 4	29		
60	81	60	71	8.5	3 3		

試験倒2

 やかに上昇し、高い血漿中濃度を示すことが知られる。

第 2 要

	血 策 中 摄 度 (ng/m²)				
時間	本発明製剤 A	本発明設制 B	比較製剤 P		
1	2. 5	5.8	0. &		
2	1 0, 2	8.8	4, 1		
5	8. 4	9.2	Z 3		
4	4.5	8.1	6. 4		
6	5.4	5.0	5. 8		

注:数値はる裏の平均値

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HATORI TOKUO **NISHINOMIYA YOZO SENDA SATOSHI**

(54) PRAZOSIN PREPARATION

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To provide the titled preparation containing crystalline prazosin and an enteric base (excluding acrylic resin).

CONSTITUTION: The objective prazosin preparation can be produced by mixing crystalline prazosin (e.g. hydrochloride: the crystal form of the compound may be α -, β - or γ -form, etc., or their mixture; preferably fine powder with an average particle diameter of \leq 100 μ , especially ≤30 µ) and an enteric base (a pH- dependent polymeric substance capable or forming a film from an organic solvent, insoluble in water and soluble at ≥4.5 pH; e.g. cellulose acetate phthalate, shellac, etc.) at a weight ratio of 1:(0.05W50) and, if necessary, further mixing with a nonionic surfactant, excipient, disintegrant, colorant, etc. The dissolution rate of prazosin from the preparation is high and the released prazosin can be easily absorbed through digestive tracts. Prazosin is active to circulatory system (dilates peripheral vessel, decreases peripheral flow resistance and lowers pressure level) and is useful as a remedy for hypertension.

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